316 healthy, and labor could be found quite easily. The route of access to the territory of Muong-Son would be through Tonkin, either by way of Cho-Bo-Van-Bu-Muong-Het or by way of Cho-Bo-Ta-Koa-Muong-Het. The journey from Hanoi to Muong-Son can be made in fifteen to eighteen days, as follows: two by steamship, eight by pirogue and the rest on horseback with bearers for the baggage.

(Extract from the reports by M. P. Macey.)

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APPENDIX XXII
NOTES ON RUBBER
I

314 In Laos, the rubber lianas are known to the natives by the generic name Khua (1). According to the information which M.

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(1) In Laotian, khua is a generic term applied to all lianas and to all climbing plants without exception.

Leblévec, head of the Upper Mekong Hydrographic Mission, was so kind to furnish me upon my request, their number seems to be quite large.

This traveler classifies the rubber lianas of Upper Laos into two categories, according to the nature of the product which they yield.

The first category includes the Khua-ka-tong-ka-tiou, the Khua-sout-long and the Khua-som-lam. The elastic gum which these varieties produce is dark in color, either black or chestnut. The bark is pebbly and blackish-green in color. The leaves are shiny and dark green. The fruit is elongated and produces pilose, barbed seeds. Some of these lianas are as much as 30 to 40 centimeters in circumference. They are found in the forests of the Laotian plains, on the banks of the Mekong.

The Ka-tong-ka-tiou is said to be found nearly everywhere on very humid terrain covered with rushes which are burned in the rainy season. The Sout-long is found on the banks of the Ngoum, in the region of Tourakom. The Som-lam grows on the upper Nam-Sam and in Xieng-Khouang.

M. Leblévec classifies the lianas which yield a light brown or dark reddish rubber in the second category. These are the Khua-mac-ka-khay, the Khua-kao-pong, the Khua-lam-sai and the Khua-tang-tong.